دکفیت تضیّهٔ عجب در اداکل ملطنت حکّدید فکر شاه صفدی بجمتِ دنوع <u>منظم</u> حوادث را بر بسر نود شاه عباس اول مسليم بموده بود بفتم جاس شاه عباس در فردین بادر محل مزیوره واقع مے شود) ا ور اول نصل بهار سه روز از ميد سر ساعت بعد از ظهر شاه عباس نحود سلمی خانون در قصر زیث مها زک خواجه باشی دیرده را بیند کرده تعظیم

عص ميكند ميرزا صدر الدين منجم باشي مينو بلبر عالم مشرف شود برائے امر واجی باشی مے فرائد) بگو بنا ید بد ومنجم باشى بحضور شاه سنرن شده تعظيم وتكريم بجاحى أددو شاه - ميرزا چه چز است ٠ جي بالتني - قبله عالم سلامت باشد! اس او قات از طهواکب ملیح معلوم میشود که با نزده روز از عید نوروز گذشته مریخ با عقری مقارشه دارد و تا پیر این قرآن تحبین این است که در مشرق زمین بالزجیج در ملك ايران بوجود صاحب سلطنتي صدم وعظيمي مله مری ساده که جلاد فلک است عده عقرب کردم. مراد اسمانی که محس است مسله مقارنه جمع سندن کتاری برج مي قران حيين يكي شدن دو كوكب سحن ب

سا بر این بنده که مخلص و ط شانط کنتیہ ہے ہاشم ۔ برخود داجرب كه پیش از حاد نثر این كیفیدن را بقبائه عالم دأل ادقات شاه منتها بست نداشت درآل بن جوانی ہم واضح است که زندگانی ملطنت كامراني وكاميابي داشته باشد تخت بوحشت انداخته في الغور رنكش يريده رامے بازد کر گویا بیدش سندہ ممر زا صدر الدين مے فرائد) خوب رفضي - برو! دمنم باشي سر فردد ادرده بر ميگردده) مثل ١٥ - وتهانيم ساعت درقص بفكر فرد يجيده بعد به مافا المدرش سله مشتما آخر درجم سله رفعست داده سنده به N

للَّا باشي را بحضور من بيًّا ورد. و خواجر سردن رفته فراش فرشاده ا يعدار إزن وره و تعظيم و سجود بعمل شارا مجمعت وفر ماوش ر کر در تقدیر آن حاویذ باید تدبه ر جوں کہ مجلس خاص تَوْتُي اللهِ إِلَانِ كُورُ وَمُعَامِبُ أَن حِما مِن اللهِ كُر و مِنْكُهُ لَقِيم ره صحیح نمودن در با ده چیزسته سند کشتاش. مشوره و صلاح-اندا نعن بيرك درول - بيني حالي كرون ومطلع سافتر

مے فرماند وہراے وقع حاوظ الردیجو فود از ابھال راے حطرات را تحرُّ الله رو داوه يس المر محرُّ سكوت مرزا محن وزير اظهار راست عي تعايد) -و ارادت بنده كين نسبت اثر پدشمات است - البند ور فاط مبارک قبل ء ت که آیام سلفنت پدر بزرگه ارت از مے کفائن سلط متماشرين سالق امور وزارست جلسله ه میم مرتبر از نقود فالی شده اود ابن عمل عمده يه اطلاعات جاكر مخوّل است برائے سله بدیهات - اشائیکه دانستن آنها آسان با شدر الله اشتاصيك بركارے مامور سؤند يعنى وزرائ سابق -

خزانه تدبر کرده قرار گذار دم که مرکه شود به فراخویه حال میرسے را به تشریفی قدوم میارک و میموں فیراید صاحب كا شاق اقمينَ نفيسَد يائے اندازو با يشكف نفد خود را مناثر بدا رو- بواسط این نوع تدبیر من المنول كه سال يفتيين طوس قبله عالم است بحمد الله خزانه عامره از لقود وافره مملواست ورباب بعیش رفت مامور وزارت از طرت بنده کمین بیانجرنگی غیر متصور است اما در مقابل تا نیرات کواکب از تدبرات مله موافق قدرت - سمه عمع قراش مبعني يا رجه سله بمشكشي بريه داون-سی بنده نجریه کار است یه

بها ورند- بدر بزركوار قبله عالم در مقائل گروه صاله بر آل امر کوم که از از مردم ایرانی و ترکی باشد.

C

عثانيه تا نهايت مكب آذر بايجان جميع زراعست وسقاتان آنجا رانتالان و جاریا به شال را تا را شده بماً ورثد و زا بها وكلمائ سر راه راجيعاً خراب کنند. و فتک که بکریاشا بسرحد ما داخل سند یا و جو دیکر یک نفر از ساه و نشکه ما را در مقابل خود ندید انا را بها مرتبه خراب و دیران سنده اود ک سر گز قاور پر حرکت تو پنجانه نشده نا چار تو پخانه را در سرحد گذاره پیاده و سوارهٔ قشون را بے توب و أوب خانه بر داشته بالواع زحمت و نحر أرث وارد انرین شدند و بسر ناحیه که برائے تحصیل آ ذوته سوار اددان کرد حبُّه گندم و جو یا گای گوسفندسے گیر نیّا وروہ ابعد از سه روز افتان و خیزان - گرسنه و افسروه العللم له تالان يتاه وغارت له مرارث منتجي ينكه كرنة وره وقال فكرده

خراب کردن را بها و رسختن کیما ورود قشون بسكانه حالت باتی است-از این دولت عليه داغ کے نولے ن حشت وشمنئ بمسايد سالم مانه كار إلى يتره سك آشاة عليه از مخالفت كواكب عقل كأسرا گانه درایران دنجل نهستود ج

مرزاه میکی این بنده حقیراز آنجا که دست پردرده وزير و از نزويكان او بوده- از بركت وجود ايشال صب رسیده ام در اظهار اخلاص وصداقت بکلی بیرو نیتن حسه د قواعد محسنهٔ ایشال می یاشم معروض خاكيات مبارك بهست كرعل مواجب تشرين و صاحب منصبان خورده بالمجوب فران بالمضائ من از مداخل ولايشا والسيشود. وجول ور خزاط عامره جنائك وزير ذكر تنوده نقصان نقود مشابده سله در اید که درمند شخواه سف گوشند شده خزان عامره بیلف خوامده أباد عراد الدخوارشايي باشد سك جمع نقد يعني بول مد

نمودم برائ اینکه تطع کردن بهم حكام ولايتها بيش از دقت مكتوب في دم كريدون أوشنة حدا مكاندا ں تدبیرِ من مداخل خزا من<sup>د</sup> عامرہ ردزافزو فعلے تفاوت کر دہ است۔ اہل قشون و ص حند نمواجب لا وصول ما زمانده اند-ندمجمته صلح وآسايش د كمال

ايران جيندال بمواجب محتاج نشده خصوص ایں قبل کارہ ذہن دقیق جاکر ید بھا ہے نا بد۔ لیکن برائے رو تا ٹیر کواکھ ے نے رسد و چارہ نی توانم کرد + ونوبت بركل باشي رسده عرض ميكشر) ملا بانشی- جناب اقدس باری و جودِ سیارک تبلهٔ عام ومست أفيله اطهار ازجميع أفات ساوي دادني لنادا اخلام وصداقت ال واعظ دوام - در زمان پدر بزرگوار قبل عالم که بمنعب الله باشی گری سرافراز مثدم تصعیف ایر ك المين جعد الموافقار جمع المراين باك سد داعى وعاكنت و- السف بائے تخت ہم سنی او دند، اوَّا ببدب بأبجهة شخولفات كثيره ببمه یا و تر منی جهم نمی رم ايران مم كمالي رضا كه به جهود و ارمني سم دست ببيدارم. آشا ب مشيعه برگرداغ. أم يعف مرد تكليف بعني فعاتش وتتبيد ازروت برايت و

موانق أحادبيث صرسحه مالك شخت وناج و تشریف جير عاليه راحق امام وبرنارِّب س بین اعلم متعلق ہے وا زندہ امّا من جمیع خطبیہ نوطتم وربهمه ولابتها در مساحد به منا بربالارفته 61 114 5 زیرا که از خاندان نبوت و دود ان ظہور کردہ اند د واضح انست کہ ائمِتر رہ م آل آحاد میث را درخی غیر فرموده خود- امّا این ادفات که دج سله مینی برسیج تعلق به باد شا ان صفویه ند

لواكب درمحل خطراست ملعون منجم ما خود آز الثير كواكب را برور داده تكروه الست اليث الرث بأدبررا خود را کناره بگشد. پ ت مد كل منجر كذاب يديم يذ برعلم أنها مثراد فات نتنجه بمحشده ام زمر مره كدواخ زمراست سحه مرسخوى درو فكو است .

شال دروغ کو د بد دات أو را خاشت برائے دنع این حادث علاج بخاہد اگر عَدْر بِهَا وُرُو گرونش را بزند- دینداست اللّ اشی عداوت سابقه واشتر است که این کیفیت ما برائے آوین بزرگ مثا بده نوده پدیه اد و سایی منجمین را آنش بزند الحق از انصاف نباير گذشت منجم باشي سم بانيست فيلے احق بروه بات ربياك چه لازم شده بود كه انجو نبر وحشت اثرے را برشاه بدید و باعث این قبل و قال شود و خود را بهلاکت الدازد كريا در أد اخرايي بحث المع باشي وارد أورده الدجواب ن ترمیدم که اگر این خررا پیش از دیگران بشاه می ناوان علم ميرفتم- از

علاجش را بینان میکنی ب سد- ارواح متبحر باشی بیجاره به و بي ميل - ناخوش ورشجيده سكه تعيني شتعالك من باشي علاوه مع كند فعطاسيا مع كند ولي يديك برجم زون پايجتيم لين دريك لحد شه اليني تنفير ور كر زوه درس در وست كرفته ں برگ سے ارزد۔ خطاب بجلّاد) برن گر دن اس سکب رمان حان واگرچ اہل شمسیر بودہ و- سحالت منجم باشي تَعَلَّدُفْتُ سُوم! بعد از آئك گردن اس سك را بزنند برائے وفع حادث علاج را از کے خواہم پرم این بیشرهٔ ولیل استدعا دارد که بحرمت ریش س من از منل او گذشت مکنند و در فرقع عاد الدوع جو يائے الدبسر اللوالد- اگر برونق فوائش جواب مربدال وقث ممققر ومستوجب قتل است فيلي عالم اختيارش را دارد و ك نرم دل شه راست شه اين كان كراميد بين كوام إ شد-كه شاختار اوستيده

19 شاه- ربجلّه بن خوب- كار نداشته باش- بكذار بهال عا نودت برو إ ربعد بالمنجم باشي المعدن في الفدر برك وقع حادثه علاج بيداكن و رئیم باشی سیاره که در حالت بد بوده عاد فه علاج نمی دانست. امّا از ترس مرگ د بهول جان ست اظهار كند- عرض كدوم ب سَيَوْت مشوم! علاج حاولة ممكن است يك رم به زینج این بک ا مثلتم يدبيد ب - برگردم - عرض ميکنم و ودر زیج اُنغ بیگ مرگز براسی دفع این نوع حارفات است منجم باشي فواست بسمل بهائذ غور را نزد استادش مولانا جنال الدين بيندالد وازاد  شورت کند- او را در علم مجوم از خود ما برو و تجربه کار می نیاشا منها ٥ - ورخصت داد- بعيش از آنكه شجم بيرول برود- آغا سارک واحل سنده عرض کردی ا مولانا جال الدين مينوابد تبحضور مبا شاه فرموويه صداكن بيائد العدميم باشي قدرك رمون دخل أطاق مشده لازمته ستأيش بعل آورده براشاره ناه نیشه ند عض کرد) دسه تبلؤ عالم سلامت بالشدا أكرجيران بنده یسری از در فاند باز بانده گوشد اختیار کر ده ام-لاكن اين احتمات بيني يا نشده مروز انه نوروز ك يدى ايتاده باش عد يارگاه باد شاه-

مرسخ وعقرب الم اختال صدر عظی مے از کیفیت ما مجمين جوال وييش وقوع حادثه را دنع آن تدبیرے اعلان کنم ہ خو شعال شده فرمود) مولاتا ماتم دراي تصوص گفتگر میکردیم- حاوثه معلوم اس بكنيد ب قبليه عالم درايس ايام کیفنگی ما با م رد بائد خود را بحجرم واحبث القتل تفويض فرمانيد ونود اله كمان لله وست بردارشدن رسلطنت الله

از نظر خلق غائب شوند- در آن صورت که آن وقت یا دشاه ایران اد است "اثیر کواکب در سر بهان جرم تركيده بود د بعد جنا نك حادثه به دقوع پيوست آل قبرهم که صاحب شخت د تاج است به بلاکت سيدآل وقت قبلهٔ عالم از اختفا بيردل آمده باز تخست و تاج ما لک فع مشود - و در کمال اتبال سلطنت مے ٹاید اما باید بہم کس از بل بلد این تدبیر را تفهند و گمان تکنند که قبل عام ریم ار شخت و تارج دست مے کشد تاکہ بمال بَوْم را كه به تخت بالا رفته مُسَنَّقُلًا بر خود شا ن ياوشاه بدا نند. و بائد طلاق خواتين حرم را مم داده مله شكافة بودىين من انتد واقع عد مشود مله كوش فشيني مله ساكنان أمريكه رائ ميندروره بالاشقلال سائه جمع خاتون بمنى زن وزوجه

عاس بسه محمد راکه دیگر یادشاه و كاغذ عقد لوشته كردد-یا بیت مرخص گر دند و منجم باشي از صلكه سجات يانت - اثر دا شت به میفید بینچه رهمش میشرشی تبدل صدائے آ فرین برعقل و کمال مولئا بلند گردمه ٥ - دوركمال بشاست رو بملاً باشي كرده سوال ا حکام مشرع مجرم داجب اتعثل در نظر دارید کی سلطنت و شخت د تاج را به اد واگذار کمنیم ؟

تميرسيد اسمش ور شر قرون وخدام شريعت صرّاحتاً ذكر مك اجتناد لازم تيست

خلاف است و کوما علما از آا عوام در رائے مجتبد مُتُونی ماندن دامائیز نمی بیند لت علية نيز سعثها وارد مكند كدار كدخدا یا د شاه بهم ار باب مناصب ابل فلکمه د الطابق است مرگز از اینا برائے ملک فتے عائد نیست، ہمیشہ مہوائے نفس ملق پسجاره را جریمه و ممّوا خُذُه ومعاقب هی نمایند لردار خود شان سرگن بقانون و قاعده این قسم رفتار عمل امل کلمه تُعطاً ع الطريق بوده كه منحصر باين الشخاص شده الت ور زمنده ليني بروشه كلم جمع ظالم در

و باز ذکر میکنند که به مدیب تناسخ قایل این داعظ دوام دوات قامره البحو صلاح می بمند عالم سلطنت و شخت و "ماج را برای ملعو کُ از تاثیر کواکب سحز اے خود رسیدہ ليك اشفل و اصل شود و ()فراد مجلس گُلُّ این راست را بیندیده ويركواز ببند گفتند بدر سونعت يوسعت متراج بكلي سراوا قتل ومستى بلاك أماني است) 4 رخوشحال وخرم گشت سے فر انبد) یہ ہلاک او عر- فردا این تدبیر تمام د کمال مجری نوابدث ابل افلس را مُرْخص میكند- مجلس سيم ميخورد- وهمكن ال مله تناسخ - قائل مشدن روح از فالي در آمن بقالب ديكم درجد دو زخ که بست ترین بهد دورخ با باشد سله منتشر سله و

حل بر گذب خابشد در این مُتُوقع ام كم در تأميخ عالم آرا به وقائع صادرة سال ت شخص مذكور از دا لمبم وسمَّان بوده- چونکه کربلانی سلیم و داخل سیکب علما گردو- بنا برآل فته آورده در شهر قروین بمكتب بده آنار رشد برخود مشامره نمود- بركت له أميدوار المه كتابيد است تاريخي كرسكندزشتي صنيف كرده است سه علامارات ولياقت

٠٠ از آنجا نيز بعا ر آل مسکانِ شریف میکند دا قف گردید- چول در كرده وارد سمدان لیل در بین چیل سالگی در ملات نخت بودن تغزوين

تابل اختیار کرده وگانے باز میکند تشغول عبالداري و زندگاني في سليم النفس نيكو كار بوده سيشه خركات ناشا مناصب خاطر او را مکدر داشه قادر برحفظ زبان نودتني ندع سوز بهائے او دوستان صا<sup>ی</sup> ئی برائے او بھم بستہ بود- و۔ ب بدبختی اوسد ، فردائے آ نروز برح عت به ظهر مانده جميع اعيان و انشاف و کد خدا گرفته تا دُزُ را در در بار شایی r، حائے خود قرار گرنته در کمال سکوت وسخری لكا با شهن از بدكر في منه واصل شده بعد هد خاموشي-

، محمّدم - دیخر مرا شجوئید که سخوا به رفتم ( د مے رود) خصا بفر مائیش شاہ دریک آطاتے جمع فدوم او بودند شاه بيش حرفها أيده خوبان حرم أدرابه اس شبند قاه قاه بنجندند شاه و قبیا فه اش ازس حرکت اینا مانع مثنه نتوانه نان شمه ۽ آ

من ا درا مال با خواج باش مے فر اید) کل رسول نفر رفیتی او محصنور من دُمُلًا ما بيش از دقمت در بسرو تشستن آنها اشاره نموده-م ہم فراشگ عزیز من! من بورم که خبر بدے به مثما اعلام معلوم شا بوده باستدكر من ديك مادش تيمه من ديگر دولت و نت و زيور من مج از افراد تشارا پس سخوانم د له بمخابه بيني زوجه سنه جيورام ٠

بهركس مل واشته بأنثيد اختسار خائبيد وبعدروبلأولو ردہ سے نر ماید) - صیفہ طلاق اینا را جاری کن ا أَنَّا رسُول طلاق بمد را با حضور عَدْ كُينْ كُ مِمراه خود أورده يود-ميخواند) ٠ بوں غوبان حرم دیدند کار غربیم رو دادہ بسار سخوت و اضطراب افتادند. بجمت عثم الملاع از چکونگی نفه بدند که این چه قضیته است - ایمکی حيران ما ندند ، پس از تمام شدن قرائيت طلاق بفرائيش شاه كاغذ عقبه أنها را خواجه سارك ياره كرد مثان ددد باره به نوبان حرم متوجد سنده گفت، ا اگر از شا سر کدام بفقر و تناعبت رامنی شده

له این ایشان را طلق نامریده سه شنیه عدل مینی گواه عادل و را شکار برجه شیخ کم ارکم ددگواه خروری باشندشه یعنی بسب دانگ نبودن از که فیت عال سکه مقدم و کیفیت هه فکاح نام به عباس بسر مخدم مبشوسری قبول کند از کو ، برائے او صیغهٔ رنکاح را جاری خوام خرمها کلاً از لو راضی شدند که منکوحهٔ شا بینکه شاه جوان و خیلے نوشگل برد. و دگر این امر را شل شوخی و ظرانت یک چنب شتند و برگز بنقل شال نمیرسید که شاه عباس عباس بيسير محد بشود + آما از ميان ٢ مها نفر دلبر نوبرو کہ بخلاب رضائے خود شال بحرم خانه شاه افتاده بودند در غائبت شرم وصلت المست عض كردند :-مت د عباس دوم خران ۴

مشديم مبر ر داور براسے ماگوارا وسي سر آشا دختر گرُ جي بوو- دالئے گرم جثان بشاة لمش فرسناده بود فرواست سال بخاس آست و مليوس ارياد مراجعت إوطن خود النصباع مال او باور لميكر دند 25.1 31 1 All y got Comment

شویر کروه تا آخر عمر در گرمیتان بسیر بر ولبر ویگر ونحتر تاجرے از اہل تودین بودہ جوان خوش رُوث ہم واشتہ است، بجرت توشکل دلالهائ شاه اساب چیده از پدرش اغل حرم خالا شاه کرده او دند و کیفیت در را دسال وصول به ار رو باست خود بنداشته امرکرد کرسمہ را بھائ نزد يادشاه رواد غايد الم ازمروك مقرر به

روما برساندو خود بدر بار شاہبی مراجعت واقع بود- دو ساعت از ظهر گذشته نظهر را ادا كروه نبشسند دستُ حكوسه سفارش کر ده بود باید سال روز بدید دستگ فت که تمام کند خلفت وعده نشود و دو دو سائش پیش او نشسته به صحبت او گو نثر، بدا دند- از گراستهٔ شهر شکانت میکرد كه مرد مان يسجارة فقر اسال المي از دست پرینان شده اند. و در آن سال که از خشک سالی اله فريد ناز قرض من فريدار سنه ديني وعده شكف انشود كله بنخود والي اختيال شده الدا گرد مثل ابر بنند شده پوسف تنگی سرش را بالاكرو- ديد كه يك أساً

رفت در بر . گاه چار گوش بر ر قدار برق و عَلَمَا نِے شاری ومندر بيش خد مثان ما ركب الجميخ - وسته فراش تركه بدست -عقب ب ترکمانی در یدک زین براز مرمتع به سرآل زده بعد از اسها ملاً باشي-ران خان المجم باشي با علما سيم عظام و سایر اعیان د تصب و یک وستهٔ ساده و مگ در كمال شكوة و آرامي مے آيدند- جنانك دم عوكان له بین علم مینی جهندی دربندی مله بزرگی و شوکت، جلوس بها يون واقع كردو، أما يوسف شادہ و مللہ باشی کہ اس

عي توانست إعتبار كنده جواب بر آمده ميكوند:-"محدوم من ملّ باشي! من مرد ان متين مے سخنان را منتکم سنده به روت ئے ہستم سٹراج فقیر۔ من ! والندنی فہم حرکاتِ شا انده م- توقع جاكرات دارم مندی دکھا کوا عباشد، سک اینج کی از قسم کم استبرا و سے باشدہ

مِستَيم. أَرْ شَمَا تُورِقِع جِأ ل ما الم ديگر مناسب نيست 4 مثما فرايش نه را شایست اید که فرمانش ره ایم و نه بنگ خورده ایم - ایمکی سليمه و شعور كا بله مستيم- أمّا كلّ ما لك إيران سلطنت سما جناب منجم باشی به در یار شا له جلوس بهایول واقع سودربد مله مینی منارا زبید که شل بادشاه عکم کنیدشه مینی موانی گفتن

فدمتها مجت را که خلعه ست گرفته قدم پیش ے کمنی یوسف سنگاه به قرار سابق روایه وربار

مغيراً وكبيراً دم يبخره إ لىفىت يىكى در برس نظيم به آطا جلو أطاق صف كشد كُلُّ باشي دُعا نه مردوزی شه خوردد کان سه بخره مینی در میمه مارک باد بگوئد" صدائے میا 1: 05 سرائے مثا

شعار شعرا كلّا-چند نفر شاعر گو پیدا قصائد غرا انشا سحاتم - در شاه خوبال نبود يو او شاه کا ایرا له غرام معنى روش كه فريف كرده سيه وتيق

چوں ایں اعال بہ انجام رسید- مُلَّ باشی عالم حرت به فكر پیچیده شده ز کمجۂ رُو یہ آنیا سیارک کروہ پرسید مستبديه آغا سارك جواب خواجگان حرم من بزرگ ایناواینام آایمین ان من اندة يعد

باشی بواب داد که یا نو کران کمین شابیشخد م

ما شد از و قالع و بروز گذشته اطلا خیلے آدم صاف صادتی بود فکر کرد کہ در تبلؤ عالم خفیفت را بینمان کردن جا . گذارش را از استا تا انتها به ناز مرسدود ل ؟ جواب داد مر بلياس كدا

سلطنت تن در داده اقدام به کار یا د شامی کرد ابتدأ اسد بنگ فرّاش بانشي را الله الآن دوارده نفر فراش سمراه خود الدين منجم باشي ومولانا ی بر ندان ارک سے ہے گائی اسجام فرمائیش را بھن عرض میکنی المعراض شده سده اتدام بيشقدمي ليني آغازكردة

ه ام ه بیش خدمسته ده ام آشپرز با بر ييش عد من با کے کے اُل تبا رسط أفاق أدني

شابان گذشته و شامزاد گان نسل أطاق ليبنمي تيثال يارشا نان قدیم ایران و دیو است ما زند ران ووسى نوشة است تصوير كرده دبويار م و جنگ كنال مموده او دند داوار بنجی صورت خلکائے راکہ ماہن شاہ استعیل ويه يا سايرين اتفاق افتاده بود لمئ راكه دسته كلّما يدختر الواضع ائے راکہ برائے پسر اپیالہ

کرده بودند و در سر اطاق رخت خواب حاهر بود. یوسعت شاہ کے از اُطا قیائے حرم خانہ را برتم خود مقرر فرموده از محاجر باشی پرسید که اطابق زمنت حرمها کدام است خواجه باشی عرض کرد که آل اطاق بالائی است. امًا درش تعفل است محليدش بيش أقاحن صندوق ت، بفرانیش شاه پیش خدمت باشی بهان صندوق دار را طاخر کرده درب اطاق نسینت را باز کردند د به شاه نشان دادند اطاق بزرك الوراز برطوت صندوست بحدة شده درب صندو قها را بر داشتند- زبور و زمینها ئے عجیب غريب به شاه نشان دادند- از آن جمك شالهات اله زور فاد شه شاده بودند + یا کبرزه ایر پیشی - گلها و گوشوار با و شر اے جوامر وگر دان بند اے حهار ده- موسطی دواز ده و گُوهگی مشست ے سرکے از وختر ہا مک گل و كونشواره بك الكشتر و كسه یک شال رضائی دیک دست له گوشواره- ريور كوش سيني جهك در سندي شده ريور كلوسه عمده ی می صطی درمییان که درمشدی بخطی باشد هه سوا کر ده - زراد فرده ما

ملك أرك الزياسية شد- فروا يسرا أفتاب غروب كرده شاه خدمت باشي به آطاق اولي سُقرُه شا بان كسترده شده است، اقل شاهم و خفاش را ادا کرد- لبعد ر منفره الشهست بنش فدمتها طعام است رفكا حاهر کر دند- شاه خورد - سیر شد سفره را ر شام منا زمغرب - غاز خفتن - شاز عشار به

ند نورد السال واوند كشد وراي انشي داخل و استجام فرمائيش شاه را عرض ه فرمود يه بسار نوب مرفعي بردي بعد آغا مبارك بركشته رسانيدن الميا را عرض نمود- گفت ازن و دوختر بائے شاہ از نخف مرسول نهایت وحد کردند- از بایت سا اندنیشه نداشتند- وسك ازس قضيّة غيرمترقب بسار دل خوشی و شادی داشتند. از غایت خوش حالی تتدسے رقصدند - شاہ بيش خدمت باشي يارؤ احالار ا مقد الله فرساده شده ساے چرسے کر امید مصول آل الشا

. بر عاسته سخوالیگاه خرامیدر وَ كُلِّينَ قُراولها بسيار - موانق قرار سابق برسا قرا ول مگذارند بعد به رفت خواب نوابرد- بیش خدمت باشی و خواجه رفتند- فردائے أل روز يوسف شاه ا طاق سلام تشرلف آ درد- ملاً رمضان و بان بیک و میرزا جلیل و میرزا دکی را از دوستانش بو دند و ونوق کامل در سرخصو اب محوِّل مود بالقب خاني- وزارت له مُوكِّل سُخف كركابيديا وسرده مشده باستداعه مين ديبرچيز جزد في وكل سند حوالدكرد

ہوائے گفس کے را بونے کا بھوائے گفس کے را بونے کم احكام اعلام جا الي كي كوش و داغ

را تبحضير خواسته گفت ك حكام ولايات اعلام مے كنيد از بند- مال شال را بعنا نسرند- رمشوت ممسرند-، بداند که این لاع حرکت عاقبت بختی و بلاکت اینا خواید شد. کرر مشایده ه م اند که سرکه پایل نوع رفتار دولت جمع کردا غ سر نوو را داده اند و يا بجمال بدنجتي و دلت دوام وشات نکه ..

جعفر خال دا مفالي كري سليم خال فرا كو زلو كما رفت ٩ تقی سنرازی جر شدی یا د شایان يشه وقع ديدندكه مركس الأصاحب سبها یول زیادی جمع کرده است بدو می را بنقام مواخذه كشده مرج واشة دسش مے گرند و خودش رامے کشند شده است که در مندی بونک یا شده

خونے میده . وگنده و کلفت صاحب زالوانها را گرفته فشارسه بدبه تگام نیک نفس و به روزئے حلالِ خور درجر خود باتی و در نظر خلق محترم و در پهيش يا د شاه مکرّم خوام ر تلقين اين حرفها جا دو ياره فرمود مبلغ را تعیر کنند و در

لے سرویا خود سله این مع بیتم معتی پدر مرده سله اینی سفله د سرکش

بهيس قدر نک یہ جمار بديوان بهايون 2. 03.3 على وجوه ير درخيات وصدفات ٠

و و المحاسم مكر حسن فرمست د بوان در سر ولايت متحيل اشخاص اين و رف أسوده حال از دیاد مداخل سلطنتے قرار گذارد شخار و بیگزا د کان و خان زادگان و شهزادگا ا دات و سایر اصنات شریا ده مکت و در دمات خومنه کار سازی شانبد- د م ال تشون و سائر ضدمتگاران اصلاً حند ومم كرآن را عشر نيز گرينده

2 2 0 18 قرض وا دن میل تنموده ار تعقل میگذارند که بلک و ال شرط كنند ياس وشور الله كم وكوست كاسد شه اسوداد مدوالي كرفتن و

یوں پوسٹ شاہ سیدائست کر مسر آ ل تا بنتان بربهانهٔ چرائیه اسیان يبلاق رفته بمرو ان حول و عش اذ جفائے کے اندازہ میرسانید و مال و مثال مثال را یغوا میکه أمير توبيخاز مواجب جميع توبيحيان يان پول پاو شاه ريولهاست فلسك یاد داخل کردہ بمردم سے داد ہ بينكر عبيكمة قزون رشوت خوار بود-واردغه بركئ انجام كار فقرا در مقابل اغذ نات که سم د زر تله ابراوم ارا امل افظ تركي است كله معني وقف و ابهال سكر ديد

فروا الستي وا صدر کل باشی در زندان ارکت از ارهاده اورا په ايم چشم اد ه اند فيا أُهُ مُحصَّه مرك شد- يوسه اعر فرمود كه كوچه بلئے ترون راكشادكن ور میان کوچه سرجا چاہے نظاہر است بیوشا آثنته وروند محفوظ باشنده وبرات اشاع عرض و دا د مردم و رسد کئے آنما قرار و فاعدہ سكن يا دشاه باشد و سرتلعه كه دروني سنهر وعي فظان تلهم وشريك لك وفقة يك ميك هد آبند كان وروندكان و باو شابی گندم بدسند- و مجلس مشورتی بر پاکرده از مرد مان صاحب وتوت ومقنى ائے ب عمار آورد محريراً بلحاظ بكذرانند ورأل أوان طا گفته فخا لا ند در خرب خلیج فارس در محله سکنی گراه روز با از جانب آنها اليجي با قروین شده که با دولت ایران براثه غارت طرفین شروطے بسته ستود۔ ایلیجی را باعمله له انبارجع بر بالكسريعي أو ديات غل وهره سه كارس در اصل فرانسیسی د نندین باشد.

بحضور يوسعت شاه آوردند از نوازش مرخص و در کمال ديكين جه فأئده بني لوع ار خوب دوام نے کندہ مگر پرر بست تهم د کسری بود

ام خدا را کروند-داز اہل قروین کہ میر روز مشقہات کشتن- دار کشیدن - چشم در آور ون - و گوش کر دن میشر غضب را شاشا شهو دند. این فيت برانها خيل غريب آمده- اول كفتندك أست كه اين پاوشانو تازه بسيار رحيم ول و و این حرکت را به سسستی رای وصعف نفسر كەستىن از شى بىنى روم كىدە يوست دەرىدە بىشىنديارۇ ازگومت مىرى باشد

رقصابان باست فروفت براوين شح حلاد كله ظامراست مله على الطبخ كال

هاعراض دركروندك يني خصايل علم درهم راج

ل منودند. علاوه برأن باز سزار گونه عيه ئے یوسف شاہ بیدا کردند، مختصر کام ت امراب قسم بادشاه صاحب رحم زند كان ول این نیت مردم را استاط کردند مت دانستنه فرصت فوت نكردند بنحيال شوش نظیم بر یا شد- اولین سبب سورش میر آخور عرول بود که در کوچه به خریشه دار کهند راست شده رایی کرده پرسید ترا بی ر بر بینم مروم در فق یاد شاقی تازه ما چه میگو نبید الم منائع ورأنگان كروند ك الره معنى لو ،

س به مسک مند کردیم- یک نفر سراج می نداريم دالندكه بمجور داشتم دیگر ؟

روال پود- حالا که شاه شهزاد خواتيم آل ہم يه ولير

رفتن آنها خطيح خوشحال سث قر خازور ت بزر نے درس عمل يا تور املار وتش

ه دروار منتم سه متفق كنم به

زنش نموده معروا ررا 1, 127 2 كر فدا مے له برداشاد شده فشد الكرايين داشورش مريا كشد كان د

آماده في غارد شنبه صبح و داخل ئے نود س تازه بگمارند یج جار روز اسي كشوده را احاطه کردند و پاه له رفت شه مقرر کردنده

مودك دريار ر و آند دانشه ا نکه مهلک از 6.1 اسے شا أغا 8

رای دکتا را موقوف خائید-فائده نداد از صلاح و كدا را گذشت به جنگ و -is 5 167 مضائقة كروند-اندازي كذشت ده بکدیگر حل یم درکال نفر از طرفین اللک كرويد- جول خلق نا شناس مُفتنين جمع أ 4 ا ملح وظا طفت دور بالى ته جنگ وجد ل سه سردوطرف و

و ب . . فوايان يو ..... 13 4 4 0 1. 1 30 . 6 4.57 عد اهر 0 بالتأو

ازآں و کر کے اُو را در حائے نین میرائے نثایی را غارث بنماید و منزل خود مراجعت مثد فردائے آں روز يرزا مخسن دزير- ميرزا يحيني جال الدمين ومنجم بانشي را از جنس بيرك لدام شامزاده را سزا دار شخت بگوید بر بینم امروز ب ىشورىش سمال آفت گذشته است -لورا ند- لعين ديگر بكار ني خورند

نت ، اینک آن مبدا نيم کي ريم باز به عاريت آمدند به خانهٔ که شاه عبا را تجا برون أورده برسرات شا ند- مثل اول مایک تخت و تاج گرد بد

ایران بنود-ایرانی أو را یاد شاه مصنو کرده پودند بهمچو سادگی و گوان نورن اود- کواک به ایل ایران تابیده

315 ننحث 19 200 أن كواكب أو را يائن انداخته بد مرکز بخیال کواکب فطور نمیکرد که ال امرا زود خوامند تا بسد- و عوض یادشاً مگذشت عن نعنی فریب فوا مند داد ، له بردل ایثال

او اتفاق قلوب برا۔ گاھے کہ انشکیل پذیر كانت يو آل 14.00 ل اراده خود ظامر مكندسه ته بیخ انع شره بهت سه گر با آن رس مرد.

ديده و مكرر مشايده مشده-محتاج به إثنياس لله ور من قال ١-تغیر عالمی. زان در سانی بدال خود را که تو جان ا تر گوید له برائيفدا استنواد آئس كالفت بعني كيده خوش كل Khums— which means the one-fifth is a tax levied on the following items:-

- 1. On the booty taken in war.
- 2. On the metallic miner and minerals.
- 3. On the treasure found in a public land.
- 4. On sex-products like pearls and corals.
- 5. On the profits realized from merchandise,

The income thus derived by the Government is divided into six parts. Three of which are set apart for charitable purposes' known respectively as the portion of the Prophet, the portion of God, and the portion of the Imam. See Querry's Droit Mussulman Vol. 1. pp. 175—178.

P. 61. l. 15. Add note on 'putting to death one of his own sons.' This was ill-fated but talented Prince Mirza Safi, known as Sam Mirza who was assassinated at the instigation of his father on account of his very great popularity.

P. 14. 1.16. Add this note on the Tables of Ulugh Beg.

Sultan Ulugh Beg, the grandson of Timur, was the founder of a large observatory at Samarquad where under his personal supervision were prepared the celebrated astronomical tables associated with his name in 1449 A. D. Vide Encyclopaedia. of Islam i. p. 499.

P. 14. l. 20. Delete one of.

P. 22. l. 19. Add after silence " and suspense."

P. 25. l. 19. Aid 'two' before witnesses'

P. 28, l. 4. Add 'on foot' after ' forthwith.'

P. 29. l. 11. Read 'this' for 'the' before junctice.

P. 29. l. 15. Real 'parade and procession.'

P. 36. I. 9. Read the first word as 'disappeared'

P. 45. 1. 11. Read the paralytic and the blind.

P, 46 1, 15 Add the following note on the fifths and dues of the Imam.

## CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

- P 1. 1. 7. Read A. D. 1594' for A. D. 1592 oirc.' According to Tarikhi Alam Arai Abbaes' this year the Nawroz fell on the 17th Jamadi'us Sani 1002 A. H. = 10th March A. D. 1594. (Vide Journal Asiatique p. 444 of 1903).
  - P. 1. note 2. Read 'Lankuran' for 'Lanktan'.
- P. 6. l. 4. Add this note on 'elect people';— By this the Persians are implied who belong to the Shia faith.
- P. 6. 1. 6. Add this note on 'hosts of perdition, By this the Turks are meant who are Sunnis by creed.
- P. 7. 1. 15. Add this note on "not a drop of blood." Literally 'even the nose of a single soldier .....did not bleed.'
  - P. 9. 1. 14. Read 'holy' for 'nine.'
- P. 11 l. 19. Add after 'why' the words 'by reason of his wicked nature.'
- P. 12. l. 4. Read ' catastrophe' for 'catatrophe."

It never occurred to the stars that the people of Iran would trick them by such a stratagein, and that a mock king instead of the real one would succumb to their blow.

The astrologer declares, "Man proposes but God disposes." If members of the human race taken individually can serve as the instrument of Divine decrees, then surely, their united body must be possessed of a will, such as would be capable of bringing to pass every kind of momentons affairs. In every age, whenever a co-alition of souls, and union of hearts have been brought into being the organisation has appeared in the form of a Determined and Personified will. This fact has been repeatedly observed, and does not stand in need of demonstration. How well has a poet put it:—

Thou art the Min I of Universe, so thou art a part of it,
Know thyself, for thou art the life of the world.
The astrologer, devoid of all faith as he is
Pronounces the events as effects of stellar combinations.
View these as effects proceeding from God in all cases
And thus overstep not the limits of thy power.

## Author's Epilogue.

I am amazed at the stupidity of these heavenly bodies, so deceived as they were by the people of Iran, that they knew not that Yusuf Sarraj was not really Shah, but only a mock king set up to dupe them. Such simplicity and oredulity as allowed the stars to be hoodwinked by the Persians was very wonderful. Strange too, that they should cling to Shah 'Abbas, consign to his doom poor innocent Yusuf, the saddler, and thereafter for forty years behold with indifference the cruelty and tyranny of the former. Amongst the least conspicuous examples of the ruthlessness of Shah ' Abbas were his putting to death one of his own son sons, and putting out the eves of two others. Nor had he any other son, so a grandson became heir to his throne. However, there is no reason to blame stars which had no enmity towards Shah 'Abbas. It had become incumbent on them that fifteen days after the Nawroz they should depose an individual from the throne of Persia, and cause his ruin. Yusuf Sarraj was at that time seated on the throne of Persia; accordingly the stars brought to pass his fall and doom.

all beardless and blind, some having been rendered so by Shah Isma'il the second, some by Shah 'Abbas himself; they are no longer eligible, and would not serve our purpose. Shah 'Abbas is still our king."

The Mister of the Horse replied: "We are well pleased with his kingly rule, and it went very happily with all of us during his time, but what good is that? Since he has abdicated the throne and crown, and disappered from our sight, what can we do? Moreover, we know not where he is."

Our master laughed and said: "There was a reason for his abdication; lo! that reason no longer exists. We ourselves know his place of concealment. We shall go fetch him, and escort him to his own palace."

All arose and proceeded to the house in which Shah 'Abbas lay concealed, and bringing him forth conveyed him to the royal palace. He resumed his former position as Lord of the throne and crown, and matters settled down into the old course, as if nothing had happened,

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and ransacked and plundered all their houses, committing all sorts of outrages and excesses. The sun set. The tumult and pillage ceased, and everyone returned to his abode.

The next morning the leaders of the insurrection set out for the citadel, and having released from the prison Sirdar Zaman Kaan, Mirza Muhsin the Wazir, Mirza Yahya the Mussawi, our master Jamal-ud-dia, and the Manajjim Bashi, related to them what had happened, and inquired: "Now which prince of the Safawi family do you consider most eligible for the throne and crown?" Our master Janal-ud-din said: "In God's name, tell me what day of the mouth is this?" The Master of the Horse replied: To day is the sixteenth day after the festival of Nawruz." Our master, manifesting his delight, said: "Be no longer grieved; the \_ tumuit has occurred to the very day; it is clear the catastrophe is over. No one of the Safawi princes is fitted for the meancoly; they are

issuing from the city and joining the ranks of the insurgents, adding to their numbers and strength. On this account the adherents of Yusuf Shah suffered defeat, and each one withdraw himself as best he could from the fray to save his own life. The insurgents, making a rush, broke in the gate of the Shah's palace and en\_ tored it, but howevever they searched for Yuanf Shab they found him not. He had disappeared. and no trace of him was to be discovered. Some raid that, during the fight, he had gone amongst his lovel adherents, encouraging them by his presence in the frav. and had been killed in the wastee: others that he had concealed himself and escaped by flight. The casential point is that, his body was not found amongst the slain. Howbeit no one thereafter pointed him out anywhere\_

The insurgents plundered the roval palace, and thence, surging into the bezaar, looted the shops and caravangarais; from thence they hurried to the quarter of the Jews and Armenians."

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that he had, at the outset of his reign, taken the precaution to throw them all into prison. But the door of ruin opened from another quarter.

At this juncture the well-wishers of Yusuf Shah, being apprised, armed themselves and hurried, minute by minute, in large numbers towards the palace, and confronting the insurgents began to reason with them, and to exhort them to desist from these, proceedings. but to no avail. The matter passing beyond the stage of negotiation and conciliation, hostilities and fighting commenced, in the melee which ensued both sides were reckless of their lives. From bullets they passed to swords and daggers, and falling on each other, blood flowed like water. After three hours and a half of fierce fighting nearly six thousand men of both sides were killed and wounded. At length the party of Yusuf Shah showed symptoms of exhaustion and defeat; for the ungratoful populace kept The conspirators separate, and each seta about the accomplishment of this purpose, and they very soon succeeded in their object, as in the course of three or four days all those selected were informed, and, all being disposed for insurrection and ready for the fray, it was settled that they should surround the royal palace on Saturday morning, and, entering the inner apartments, cost Yusuf Shah down from the throne and put him to death; after which they would appoint a new king for themselves from the Safawi family.

On the morning of the appointed day, before the gate of the royal palace was opened, a large number of cavalry and infantry, in complete array surrounded it on all sides. Yusuf Shah, being informed of the state of affairs, gave orders that the gates should not be opened. He had, indeed, expected such inequitable actions from the former Maila Bashi, Sirdar Zeman Khan, the late Wazir, and Mustawfi, the annajim Hashi, and our master Jamal-ad-din, who were powerful persons and openly hostile to him. It was for this recount

The Commandant of Artillery: "Bagir Khan is my particular friend, and I pledge myself to secure his co-operation with us in this undertaking, I shall say to him: 'The mishap which has befallen us in the days of the reign of this unbelieving Yusuf Shah will eventually fall on your head also. You had better provide against it before-hand.' I am certain this language will be effectual with him, for yesterous, at the rublic levee, the Shah was angry with bim, and rebuked him, because he drank wine and went drunk to the mosque for prayers. If Bagic Khan agrees to join in this enterprise, Paraj Khan. commander of the infantry, will also consent, for he is the considered and sen-in-law of l'sair Khan, and never does anything in opposition to him. But do you two get up and go to the late mayor of Qazwin, and, having obtained his concurrence, engage him to seek the deposed Darogban! and the Kadkhuda to talk the matter over with them, and gain them over also"

<sup>1</sup> Daroghah-Town or Police Magistrate and Head of the City Police

"Abbas, what is there to prevent our easting this accurred freethinker (who they say, too, is a Pythagorean) down from the throne, and putting an end to him? Afterwards we can place on the throne a prince of the Safawi family, who will, at all events, be fitted for throne and crown by reason of his noble origin."

The Pressurer: "You say well. I shall cooperate with you in this respect, but we are only two individuals, and what can we effect? Let us go to the Commandant of Artillery and ascertain his views; be, too, like ourselves is one of those deposed from office."

The two repair to the house of the Commandant of Artillery, who, greatly pleased at their visit, listens most eagerly to their communication, and fully agrees with them regarding an insurrection, but says that this affair cannot be carried into execution without the concurrence of Baqir Khan, commander of the Chagin cavalry.

want to know, what do the people sar about our new king?" Mirza Habib replied; "The people do not like the new king; they are having a bitter time of it; they have come to the conclusion that he is imbedie and incompetent."

The Master of the Horse is "By Allah! Mirza Habib, the people have more sense than ourselves, they say truly. In God's name! what folly is this we have committeed, to have brought forward a low saddler, and made him our king? We have drawn trouble on our own heads. In return for our services he has deprived us of our posts. Now we are no more esteemed in the land than the street dogs. By Allah! nothing could be more ignominious than what we have done."

The Treamer: "May, we made him king by Shah 'Abbas' command: what choice had we then?"

The Master of the Horse: "True, but Shah Abbas was then king, and his orders were binding on us. But now that there is no Shah

had come to a strange pass indeed. At first they said: "Undoubtedly this new king is very clement and forbearing!" Afterwards they took to criticizing his mildness and humanity, and attributed this conduct to an indolent disposition and weakness of character. Furthermore, they discovered a thousand divers faults in Yusuf Shab, the upshot of their talk being that life under the rule of a soft-hearted king like this seemed in sufferably tedious.

The deposed officials guided the current of popular opinion into this channel, and, taking advantage of the favourable opportunity they saw, harboured designs of turnult and rebellion, and serious disturbances soon broke out in Qazwin.

The originator of these disturbances, in the first instance, was the dismissed Master of the Horse, who, having met the late Treasurer in the street, joined him in his walk and said: For God's sake, Mirza Habib, tell me, for I

I Burd-bar in the original.

A week had elapsed from the accession of Ynsuf Shab, and every day the people had been shown good deeds fraught with justice, and the signs of every kind of well-being were apparent. These were the haloyon days of prosperity and gladness in Iran; an era of happiness and good fortune had dawned But "cui bon?" For the human race the day of happiness is ever transient. What, haply, was lacking or amiss to our ther Adam and our mother five in Eden that they should have disobeyed God's commands and been driven forth from Paradise? Such is

The inhabitants of Qazwin, no longer seeing rautilated portions of men's bodies I hanging at the fort-gate every day, nor beholding the wonted spectacle of the executioner putting men to death, ribbeting them, gouging out their eyes, and outling off their ears and noses, thought matters I Mushalpah-ha-i-adam—The term is not found in dictionies, but is derived from the Ar. shaqq "to split," "rive," "rip open," or "sunder" Shaqqah means a side of butcher's

was formed of men of experience and experts in water-works to conferred copsult regarding a water supply for Quzwin, and ordered to sulmit a written report of their proceedings and recommendations.

At that period, some of the people of fielland occupied a place in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf, and during these days an envoy from them with his suite arrived at Quzy in, with wiew to concluding a commercial treaty with the Government of Persia. The envoy and all suits were introduced into the presence of Yuanf Shah, and were charmed and delighted by his wisdom, sagacity, statesmanship, and well-times courtesies. After fully attaining the object of their mission, the envoy and suite were dismissed with presents, and returned entirely satisfied.

1 The Duten as well as English and French had established factories at this time at Gombroom, at the entrance of the Persian Guif. In the year 1622, when the English aided the Persians drive the Fortuguese from the adjacent island of Ormuz, the Shah ordered Gombroom to be named in future Bunder 'Abbaa, the name it has since borne.

- (4) That the Mayor I of Kazwin was a receiver of bribes;
- (5) That the Superintendent of Police was in the labit of shelving cases preferred by the poor against the rich;
- (6) That the municipal efficers neglected the streets of Qazwin,

reputable and verthy persons in their stead.

Akhwand famed, the Mulla Frshi baying heard from the Jailor in the prison of the citadel that his post had been given to his rival Mulla Ramazan, died of vexation on the spot.

Yusuf Shah also gave orders that the streets of Qazwin should be widened, and that, for the safety of wayfarers, all open wells in the streets should be covered in. Arrangements were made for hearing and inquiring into petitions, and it was ordered that wheat should be supplied to the poor from the royal granaries. A committee

1 Mayor-Beglerhegi, a Turki term primarily meaning chief of chiefs.

and sold. The existing laws and conditions of pecuniary transactions were to be abrogated, in order that monied people should not be tempted by the laws customary and in force to receive piedges and grant loans on them, in view to necessitous persons becoming desperate and destitute, and then selling up the property placed in pawn at low prices, in hopes of the persons requiring advances being unable to redeem their property.

As Yusuf Shah knew-

- (1) That the Master of the Horse was in the habit of going to the uplands 1 in the summer on pretence of pasturing the royal stud, and committed great oppression on the people of those districts, harrying them and seizing their property and flocks;
- (2) That the Commandant of the Artillery drew the whole of the pay of the artillerymen, and did not pay a dinar<sup>3</sup> to any of them;
- (3) That the Treasurer mixed false money with the Imperial coinage, and issued the same to the public;

<sup>1</sup> Yelaq -- The coal summer mountain resorts of the nemad tribes. The winter quarters are termed qishlaq.

<sup>2</sup> Diner — A nominal value equal to one-thousandth part of a given.

of State, or the attendants of the royal court. No one was to seek office by weans of presents, but to consider good services, loyalty, and devotion as the passport to the realization of such ambitions. The Government revenues of every province were to be handed over to trustworthy persons, there to remain to the credit of the treasury, and the Government expenditure, being apportioned in accordance with the account books, should, r the proper time, be appr priated to that district, and the people entirely relieved from any further demands on account of expenditure. Forther, he ordained, with a view to increase the State revenue, that the merchants, gentry, nobles, and princes, as also the literati and Sevvids. and all class s of the population, should coutribute one-tenth of their incomes in the towns, and one-twentieth in the agricultural districts. The pay of the soldiery and other Government servants was not to be withheld, such a course being injurious to the State, but was invariably to be paid without any delay from the provincial treasuries The sum of five shahis was to be paid to the treasury from the price of all property bought 1 Shahi-One-twentieth of giran.

pressors. He took the management of the courts . of justice, which constitute the mainstay of the State, out of the hands of the 'Ulema, and ontrusted it to officials of integrity, so that the people should, as regards their law-suits; consider themselves independent of the Ulema, who were only to be so far referred to as not to be altogether excluded from the administration Lists of the charities necessary in each district were to be submitted to four upright persons, and the poor of the province relieved in accordance with these lists, the accounts being submitted to the royal court, so that none should be excluded from charitable relief. He also ordered that the "fifths" and dues of the Imama should no longer be paid, in order that the descendants of the Prophet (blessings on him and peace ! should be saved from the disgrace of begging, and earn their livelibood, like other people, by plying their In this matter, some eminent men of trades. learning showed Yusuf Shah decisions which they extracted from books of the law. Notifications were also sent to the provinces to the effect that in future no one should presume to offer presents or spread reception carpets for the Shah, the ministers B. See Corrigenda and Addenda at the end.

After making these instructions clear to them, he dismissed the emissaries. He then repeated his commands that the taxation and levy of duties should be reduced to a moderate amount, that the roads should everywhere be repaired, and the requisite bridges and caravangerais built for each stage, that hospitals should be established in every province, and schools opened, that water should be brought to places devoid of it, that it should be considered an incumbent daty to aid and succour widows and orphans, the blind and the paralytic; also, that in the various provinces it should not be permitted to every goodfor-nothing, self-opinionated person to enter himself on the roll of the 'Ulema, but in each particular case the sanction of the Mulla Bashi must be obtained, and in no place was the class of the 'Ulema to be allowed to be in excess of wha would suffice for the requirements of the poput lation. He also granted fixed allowances fromthe public treasury for all the 'Ulema sufficient for their support, to the end that, being in receipt of Government grants, they should become wellaffected to the State and cease to denounce the Gevernment efficials and royal servants as op-

Damphani? Whither have the flocks, the retinues of Salim Khan Qaraguzlu betaken themselves? What has become of the possessions of Mirza Tagi Shirazi? Whenever the monarchs of Iran have perceived that any person of high degree has amassed great wealth, it has been confiscated by the Government. They know it is the property of subjects and dependants, wrested from them by plander or in bribes, so they forthwith call that person to account on some pretext, and, stripping bim of all he possesses, either " put him to death or east him into misery and destitution. This phase of the Governors of our provinces closely resembles that of leeches which have become awollen from sucking blood; their owner gives them a squeeze, when they vomit all that blood; some die in this way, and some live on in a weak and languid state. If, on the other hand, the Governors be virtuous and content with their lawful fortunes, they will ever retain their rank, be exalted and reverenced in the sight of the people, and honoured by the king, so that they will increase in dignity day by day."

to punishment without being first tried in the religious courts, and that no person was to be mulcted from mere personal caprice. Sentences of death, the mutilation of ears and noses, and putting out of eyes were to be discontinued. Furthermore, trustworthy emissaries were selected to go and ascertain the condition of the various provinces and the needs of the people, and report thereon. Yusuf Shah suramoned these emissaries to his presence and addressed them as follows: "Tell the Governors of the provinces from me to fear God, and pass no anjust sentences, to refrain from harassing the people or plandering their property, to accept no bribes, and to rest assured that actions of that sort will, in the long run, lead to misfortune and end in their ruin. They have over and over seen that those who have accumulated wealth by such conduct have eventually perished, or else have encountered utter misfortune, disgrace, and destitution. When possessions have been amassed by such methods in Iran, they have never remained permanently in any family. Where are now the crores upon crores of wealth of Ja'afar Khan 1 Jasus lit, Spies.

arose and proceeded to the sleeping apartment, and they laid out his sleeping gear. He ordered the Head Valet to enjoin the officers of the guard to post sentinels everywhere, according to the previous practice. Then he got into his bed and went to sleep, and the Chief Eunuch and Valet went to their own apartments,

The following morning Yusuf Shah repaired to the levee room and sent for Mulla Ramazan, Qurban Beg, Mirza Jalit, and Mirza Zaki, persons he counted amongst his friends, and in whom he had perfect confidence in every respect. He conferred the post of Mulla Bashi on Mulla Ramazan and the Sirdarship on Qurban Beg, with the title of Khan; the office of Wazir he entrusted to Mirza Jalit, and appointed Mirza Zaki to the rank of "Mustawfi," and abolished the post of Chief Astrologer altogether, as he considered that function derrimentary rather than advantageous to the State and Religion.

The Shah directed that despatches should be sent to the Governors of all provinces, containing stringent orders to the effect that in future no Muslim was on any account to be subjected

turned to the first room, found golden candlesticks lighted up, and a princely repast spread out. Having first performed ablution, and said the evening and bed-time prayers, he sat down to table, and the servants presented various kinds of dishes. The Shah ate his fill, and they cleared the table. Then they brought ewer and basip, and the Shah washed his hands, Thev brought coffee, which he drank, and a "Qaliyan," I which he smoked. Thereupon the Farrash Bashi entered and reported baving carried out his orders. The Shah said: "Very well, you can go." After that Agha Mubarak returned to report the delivery of the things, and said: "The wife and daughters of the Shah were highly delighted with the presents sent them. They had no anxiety about you; on the contrary, they were so very pleased and joytulat this anlooked. for event that they jumped and danced in their exceeding delight," So the Shah's mind was at esse regarding his wife and children. He continued to question the Chief Eunuch and Head Valet regarding the particulars of the surroundings, until it was the hour of four,2 when ho

<sup>1</sup> Qaliyan—The Persian water-pipe. 2 c.s. four house after suggest

It was a large room with boxes ranged on every side. Opening the lids of these, they showed the Shah some wonderful and rare jewellery and rich ornaments; amongst them were Kashmir shawls of great value, beautiful ladies' dresses, rich silken robes, brooches, earrings and fingerrings of diamonds, and weeklaces of choice pearls.

Yusuf Shah had three daughters, the eldest fourteen, the middle one twelve, and the youngest eight years old; he had also two sons, six andfour years of age. He selected for each of his daughters a brooch, two ear-rings a ring, a nocklace, a dress, and a shawl head dress; for his wife he chose a shawl head-dress and suit of apparels. Giving these to the Head E much he said to him : "Take these to my old house, in the second street of Qazwin, and deliver them to my wife. and tell her not to be at all neasy about me, and send my sous to me here to-morrow." Agha Mubarak gave the articles to two farrashes, who The Shah went off with them. The sun set. having, at the instance of the Chief Valet, reof the third room were depicted the likenesses of the Persian line of monarchs. On the walls of the fourth room they had painted pictures of the ancient warrious of Iran, and the Divs of Mazanderan of whom Firdawsi wrote; these were depicted with horns and tails, and engaged in combat. The walls of the fifth room bore illustrations of the wars between Shah Isma'il and his rivals. On the walls of the seraglo apartment they had painted pictures of youths politely offering flower bouquets to maidens, and maidens handing goblets to youths. Every chamber was povided with sleeping gear.

Yusuf Shah, having chosen one of the rooms of the seraglio for his own chamber of report, asked the Chief Eunuch: "Which is the ladies' ornament room?" The Chief Eunuch replied: "That is an upper room, but the door is locked, and the key is with Agha Hasan, the box-keeper." At the Shah's command a valet at once summoned the Box-keeper, and they opened the facry strong-room and showed it to the Shah.

and report to me the execution of these orders?

Asad Beg bows and sets out.

the next summoned 'Azim Beg, the head valet, and says: "See that they prepare the evening meal for me, for I have eaten nothing to dry." The Chief Valet represents: "I have already given directions, and the cooks are engaged in preparing the repast." The Shah said: "Then do you and the Chief Eunuch come and show me the various rooms and ladies' apartments, one by one, and point out which is my own retiring room."

The Head Valet and Chief Eunuch preceded the Shah, and showed each chamber of the "anderun." The floor of the first room was covered with curpets of various patterns and the walls and ceiling embellished with paintings of flowers and plants and rare birds. The second room also was carpeted in like manner, and on its walls were painted portraits of former kings and princes of the Safawi dynasty. On the walls

world-sovereign, he related the whole of the circumstances from beginning to end, to Yusuf Shah The latter further inquired: "I'hen where is Shah. 'Abbas?" The reply was: "He has disappeared, disguised in the attire of a mendicant, and his whereabouts are unknown."

Yusuf Shah was a man of sense, who had never felt any fears on account of the stars, but this mysterious elevation filled his heart with terror and apprehension. But notwithstanding all such feelings, he saw no possibility of escape by declining the sovereignty, so, verforce, he applied bimself to the discharge of the affairs of the State, and the exercise of the royal functions. To begin with, he sent for Asad Beg the Farrash Bashi, and give him the following orders: "You will at once take with you twelve farrashes and go and arrest Akhwand Samad the Mulla Bashi, Sirdar Zaman Khan, Mirza Hasan the Wazir, Mirza Yahya the Mustawsi, Badr-ud-din the Munejjim Bashi, and our Master Jamal-ud-dir.; you will take them and lodge them in the prison of the citadel, and return

and these are my subordinates." Yusuf Shah next inquired: "Then who are those standing outside?" 'Azim Seg replied : "Those are the ferrashes, who are always ready as your beck and call," Yusuf Shah said: "Go outside, all of you; Agha Mubarak, let all your subordintes go out, and remain yourself." All pisappeared. Yusuf Shab, summoning Agha . Magarak to approach, said to him: "I perceive ... from your countenance that you must be a good man. I adjure you by God to tell me what ' is the origin of this advanture. As you have always been an inmate of Shah 'Abbas' anderun! it is impossible that you can be ignorant of this matter." Now Agha Mubarak, obliged to be constantly at the door of Shah "Abbas' apartment ready to carry out his behests, was fully acquainted with the events of the preceding day, and knew all about the consultations which had taken place. He was, in truth, a very ingenious, truthful man, and considering that it would be wrong to concel the truth from the I Amieran ... Inner apartments, penertralia and seraglio,

"Though our Yusuf be not a king of fair ones Yet he has become Shah of the kingdom of Iran."

When these proceedings had terminated, the Mulla Bashi intimated to the people that they could depart, and all went out of the royal levee hall, leaving only Yusuf Shah seated on the throne, Agha Mubarak with a few other cunuchs, Azim Beg, chief valet, with some valets before him, and some farrashes outside the room, Yusuf Shah was lost in am-zement, and after a moment turned his face to Agha Mubarak and inquired who be was. 'Agha Mubarak replied: "We are the faithful cannch servants. the chief of them, and these are my subordinates who obey my commands" Then turning to the valets, he asked: "Who are ve?" 'Azim Beg. the head valet, replied: "Your humble servants, the 'Pishkhidmets.' I am the chief of them,

<sup>1</sup> Pish-khid met—Body-servant, valet de chambre, and tableservant.

and said. "give voice to your felicitations": whereupon a shout of congratulation went up to the heavens. The palace walts re-echoed the sound of the acclamations, and trumpets and kettle-drums sounded joyously. At the same moment a royal salute, fired from the palace, made the heavens ring, and at this signal a salute of one hundred and ten rounds was fired from ours of the fort outside the city. though, since the times of Ba'adi and Haffz, the poetic art had greatly declined in Persia, and the verses of the poets were mostly meaning less, mere verbosity and trash, 1 still, on that same occasion, some secomplished poets, gifted with the art of improvization, were found to celebrate in fine sonners the auspicious accession of Yasuf Barraj, comparing him with Solomon for wisdom, with Hatim Tai for gone osity, with Rustam for courage. After glanfying his power and likening it to Destiny and Fate, they passed out of sight. The wits of Qazwin found the date of his accession in the following words: & Puch in the original,

before. As they marched along, the sound of 'clear the way' 'clear the way' raised in the streets by the attendants made the welkin ring. The whole population of Qazwin, male and female. great and small, came to the windows and thronged the roof-tops to gaze, all from ignorance of the state of the case, being in wonderment At the gate of the royal palace the ferrushes dismounted Yusuf Sarrai, and the Mulla Bishi and Sirdar Zaman Khan. taking hold of his arms, conducted him with the utmost respect into an apartment of the palace, and seated him on the royal throne. The "Pillars of the State," the 'Ulena, the lords, nobles, and high officials, forming in ranks in front of the throne-room, stood with their hands on their breasts. The Mulla Bashi, having recited a prayer, placed the regal crown on the head of Yusuf Sarraj, then girt his waist with jewelled belt, bound on his arms armlets of precious stones, and placed in his hands a mace studded with diamonds. Then, having recited another prayer, be turned his face to the people able, and the issue of orders. We are neither mad nor intoxic; fed, but all of us are in our sound and perfect sense; has the diences of the Lord Creator are, not to be related. This day all the empire of Iran and the severagety thereof are entrusted to you. In recipience with the words of the Manajjim Perli, verebrate to come to the royal palace that your suspicious enthronement may take place." Then, turning to the valets: "Bring the royal role, and after the cynosure of the universe in them."

The volete come torward bearing a bundle containing a regal drain, water the shop, and place the brankle on the ground. They then proceed to divest Yand Stand of his old garments and attime him is conditrons. As apposition was unavailing, Thank there is reduced by their wishes. When they are finished drassing him the Mir Akare let an appear with invalid trappings, on which have a marked for the regi, and they all set out for the royal price with the same procession and in the same order as

eyes for certain, and knew the Mulla Bashi who had spoken there words to be reckoned one of the men of Persia, still the affair was so hilan extraordinary and inexplicable that be was in no wise able to realize it. Obliged to return an answer, he at length spoke as follows: "My lord Malla Bashi! I esteem you one of the solid men of Iran, and I know not whether (God forbid!) you have become insane or partaken of 'bang'1 that you address words of this sort to me. I poor saddler-boy. What have I to do with throne or crown? I know not, by Allah? to what to attribute your proceedings. I am amazed and dumbfounded, and humbly heg you will leave your servant in peace."

Sirdar Zaman Khan then replied: "To-day you have become the cynosure of the world; we, too, are your slaves, and as the dogs of your threshold, and submissive and supplient expressions to the like of us are no longer befitting. For you lordly command is more suit-

l Bang—An intoxicating decoction from powdered hempleaves. Also called hashish, whence "hashishin," an epithet applied to the followers of the old man of the mountain, which so me consider the origin of the English word againstin.

ever their backs, headstalls besprugled with gems, breast-plates sutded with pearls, and emerald ornaments hung round their necks. Next came the Mulla Bashi, Sirdar Zamau Khan, the Wazir, the Mustawfi, our master Jamal-ud-din, the Munajjim Bashi with the honourable 'Ulemas, the great lords and dignitaries, the nobles, the high officials, followed by a body of infantry. A detachment of cavalry in full array brought up the rear at leisurely pace.

As seen as they arrived opposite Yusuf Sarraj's shop all came to a halt, and the Mulla Bashi and the Sichar came forward and bowed to Yusuf, who stood up and made obeisance in great astonishment. The Mulla Bashi then addressed him, saying to Master Yusuf, by the gracious decree of fate, you are to-day King of Iran. Shah 'Abbas has now vacated the royal throne. Vouchsafe to confer on us honour and good fortune by coming to the Royal Hall of Audience, that your auspicious enthronement may there be accomplished."

But Yusuf Sarraj, ignorant as he was of the circumstances, was neverly astounded, and although he saw all the "Sillars of the State" before his

and distress. For that year war one of drought, and in most of the district of Q z via no rain had fallen, so that entrivation were impossible, and this had decembed discusses. Yusuf's words were: "I am astonished anothis Government, which is able, in a thousand ways, to bring water into Quzzia, but is so stooped in neglect that it does not give to slightest consideration to this work, headless align of the condition of the people and the embalish and of its capital."

At the juncture a cloud of dust mose from the west of the Maidan, and Rasat identify needle in hand, raised his head and perceived that a large crowd was coming up, but it never occurred to his mind that this processing and parade were; on his account. First came works pursuivants in their liveries, wearing four corner d hats; after them twelve sandard bearers envising the royal banners; then came a band or walks with handles on their heads, and a band or walks with handles on their heads, and a band or walks with a band of Behind them came the real-sacran size and a south Turkoman led-turness having je related the doctor thrown

1 Mir Akhar - Superintedeat of the royal stables

The marriage contracts of all the other ladies thaving been received as between them and plain Abbas, son of Medicanad, the Shah directed the Chief Made's to take them all forthwith to a house that had been prepared for them at the entrance of the sixth street of Qazwin, and, leaving them there, to return himself to the royal pulsee. Thereapon 'Abbas, soe of Mohammad, issuing forth from the Haren, went on his way and evanished out of sight.

The shop of Yasaf, the maddler, was situated to the east of the Madra (plain) of the Shah's mosquest. As two o'slock in the afternoon Yasuf, after duly performing the afternoon prayers, was sitting employed in properties a feading helter which a customer had or irred to chi'very that day, wishing to finish it so as not to break his promise. Two of his friends where sitting in front of him, listening to his cancers have the was deploying the dearness proveding in the rown, and efficient that the hapless poor were this year in great straits

Is This morphe, which is one of the best in Persia, was begun by Shah Esned and completed during the reign of Shah Tannesp. A betasiful avonue connects it with the palace. Vide Chardin Fayages i, 313.

Both were instantly dismissed. One of them was a Georgian girl whom the Governor of Georgia had sent as a present to the Shah. The very next day she set out with her cousin, taking with her all her jewellery and wearing apparel and a large sum of money, and returned to her native land. In Georgia her story was disbelieved; it was thought she had fled, and it was in contemplation to send her back to Persia. I know not what occurred to cause her case to be forgotten, but this girl eventually married a Georgian youth, and passed the remainder of her life in Georgia.

The other hart-ravisher was the daughter of a merchant of Qazwin. She had been betrothed to a good-looking youth, but the Shah's agents had laid hands on her on account of her beauty and having exacted choice goods from her father had introduced her into the royal Harem. Perceiving, in the position of affairs described, the means of attaining her own desire, she returned to her father's house and was united to her betrothed.

deeds of divorcement had been read, Khwaja Mabarak tore up the marriage contracts by order of the Shah, who, turning again to the ladies of the Harem, said: "If any of you, content to endure poverty with resignation, will accept me, 'Abbas, the son of Mohammad, for husband, I will renew the contract of marriage with her."

Nearly all the ladies agreed to re-espouse the Shah, for he was young and very handsome, and, moreover, the ladies thought it was merely a matter of jest and pleasantry, and did not for a moment believe that Shah 'Abhas could become plain 'Abbas, son of Mohammad, But amongst them were two fair charmers who had entered the Shah's Harem against their will. These two made the following appeal, very hashfully and in a low voice: "We have regarded the high honour of being wedded to the Shah as good fortune, and have derived the utmost pleasure from our high position, but now that we are to be debarred from this enjoyment, it will never suit us to espouse 'Abbas, the son of Mohammad."

frem doing so, and checked, their merriment. Thereupon the Shah commands the Head Eunuch: "Bring Mulla Rasul and two of his associates," The Mulles, who were already in attendance outside, entered the presence, and the Shah signed to them to be spated, Then turning to the ladies he says: "My dear couch-follows, L.am, extremely sorry to announce to you that I am no longer king of fran, no longer the possessor of wealth and palaces, or able to maintain you elegantly dressed and bedight, in luxurious apartments. I am now one of the rank and file of the poople, noor and destinute Mends must I read your divorces, and set you all at liberty to choose whomeower you may feel inclined for." Then sacring to Malla Rusul's " Proceed to carry into effect the formal divorces a of these ladies." Mulls Bred right the form of divorce of them; all, is pray on of the winders he had brought with him. When the fair lades of the Harem saw what a strongs thing had befollon, they, Were grasty alarmed and agrased, and not knowing how matters stood, failed to understand, the is case, and were lost in amazement, When the

ceremony, and, having seated him on this throne. regard him as absolutely your king. Woe betide anyone who swerves from obedience to this command of mine, or fails in allegiance to that person!"

The Shah having concluded his address, removed the crown from his head, and placed it on the throne. Then, having taken off his sumptuous robes, putting off his sword and belt and having donned old, worn-out clothing, he turns to the people and says: "Now I am simply a common individual, a poor man, by name 'Abbas, son of Mohammad. Seek me no more, for you will not find me. Farewell, I am off. Exit.

The assembled people were amazed and were at a loss to account for this state of affairs.

The Shah proceeded thence to the Harem, and by his orders all the ladies assembled in one room and there as wited his Majesty, who appeared before them in those same old garments. The heatnies of the Harem, seeing him in this garb, felt inclined to burst into peals of laughter, but the Shah's stern looks and bearing restrained them

girt to his waist, and, entering the Durbar room, which, raised a cubit's height above the level of the ground, is open in front and without screen or anything to intercept the view of the people, asseended the throne and took his seat. Then, turning his face towards the assemblage, his Majesty addressed them as follows: ( "O people! It is now the seventh year that by the will of Almighty God I have been your king, and have to the best of my ability shown kindness and favour to each and all of you. I, too, am very well satisfied and pleased with you, as, from the affection you bear to the Safawi family, you have manifested loyalty and fidelity towards me. To-day, for certain reasons which I consider it unnecessary to impart to you, I am obliged to relinquish the sovereignty, and make over the throne and crown to one who is more fitted and adapted for this position than myself. This person will be indicated to you by Sirdar Zaman Khan, the Wazir, the Mustawfi, our master Jamalud-din, and the Munajjim Bashi. You must all go and bring bim here with the utmest pomp and

Khalid, after which he returned to Quzwin, because, from being the capital this handicraft seemed to be more in demand there. On arrival at Quzwin he chose a wife and opened a shop. Being himself a man of gentle disposition and blameless life, his mind was constantly troubled by the unseemly conduct of the Mullas and officials, and he was unable to restrain his tongue from reproaching and denouncing them. Although his concern about such matters won him sincere friends and well-wishers, yet in the end it was the cause of his undoing.

The next day, in accordence with the Thah's command, all the nobles, the officers of State, the 'Ulema, the princes and officials, from Kadhuda to Wazir, assembled in the Royal Hall of Audience at two hours before noon, and each person having taken his appointed seat, they all awaited the Shah's appearance in perfect silence. Whereupon the Shah appeared, wearing the crown on his head, a javallal mass in his hand, diamond armlets on his arms and sword and dagger set with precious stones

It is now necessary to tell you who Yusuf Sarraj was. He was the son of Karbalai 2 Salim, a peasant of one of the villages of the Qazwin. This Karbalai Salim, being a religious, Godfearing man, wished his son to become a Mulla and join the fraternity of the 'Ulemas, accordingly brought him, in the days of his youth, to the town of Qazwin, and put him to school, where he remained some years, until he . grew up and became conscious of a matured intellect. With a view to acquiring knowledge, he then went to Ispahan, and thence, after some years, to holy Karbala, where, in the assemblies of the henoured 'Ulema, he set about completing his studies and during a prolonged residence in that holy piece he became well versed in all the learning of Islam. As he saw through the charlatanism of the Mullas in many matters, he conceived a repugnance to this class, and had no desire to enrol himself in that crew. Returning from Karbala he went to Hamadan, and there, being then forty years of age, he occupied bimself for one year in learning the trade of anddler, under a master of the craft named

and throne to this accursed wretch, so that, having met with his deserts through the planetary influences, he may descend to the nethermost hell."

The members of the Council unanimously approved and corroborated this view, and veciferously exclaimed, "Yusuf Sarraj, the son of a burnt father, is fully deserving of death, and a meet subject for the celestial wrath."

The Shah, pleased and happy: "I consent to his immolation; to-morrow this plan will be acted on and completely carried out." He then dismisses all the members of the conclave, and the Council breaks up.

Possibly the readers of this narrative will regard it as a fable, and, incredulous as to the occurrence of the events, assign them to fiction. In that case, I trust they will peruse the narrative of the events of the seventh year of the reign of Shah 'Abbas, contained in the "Tarikh-i-'Alam-Ara."

The name of a well-known history of Persia composed by Iskandarbeg Munshi. See my Catalogue of Kapurthala Mss. No. 3

religious judgment and wrong to give 'fifths' and the Imams' dues, and asserts that the 'Ulemas disapprove of the common people being guided qy the opinions of demised Mujtahids, in order that their own market may be brisk. He moreover, impuges even the sublime Government, as if all the officials from Kadkhuda to Shah were tyrants and highway robbers, from whom no benefit accrues either to the country or to the Faith; who are ever mulcting and punishing the hapless people merely in the indulgence of their own sensual inclinations, and are never guided in their conduct and act by law or rule. In short he attributes to those persons the behaviour of bullies and highwaymen. It is also alleged that he professes belief in the doctrine of transmigration of souls. This suppliant for the endurance of the sublime Governmen deems it advisable that your Majesty should transfer the crown

<sup>1</sup> Lititud lit. means to exert one self to the utmost to attain an object, here technically to form an independent opinion on religious questions. Its opposite is taglid, i.e. imitation. Vide Encyclopaedia of Islam vol. sub vecs.

"Have you in view any evil-door, deserving of death according to the religious law, to whom I may transfer the crown and throne?"

The Mulla Bashi: "May the Ruler of the Universe vouchsafe a long term of natural life to your Majesty! In this city of Cazwin a good for-nothing fellow has been discovered, thanwhom re one on the face of the earth is more wicked and deserving of death. He is known by the name of Yusuf the Saddler (Sarraj), but where he was brought up is not known, only that at the present time he is residing in the city of Qazwin, and having gathered round him a number of followers drawn from the lowest dregs of the population, is incessantly attacking and denouncing the illustous literatil and the ministers of the religious This accursed wretch is, indeed, constantly telling his disciples in the plainest terms that literati are in the the honoured habit gulling the common people. As an example of his doctrine, he holds it unnecessary to use

<sup>2</sup> Literati-'Ulema, the learned in religious law.

of this stratagem, nor suspect that your Majesty has only temporarily abdicated and lent the throne and sceptre to another; so that the malefactor seated on the throne may be imagined in verity as their monarch. And it is also necessary to divorce the ladies of the Harem. to tear up their marriage contracts, and ask them whether they are willing to renew them, and wedding anew 'Abbas, son of Mohammad, no longer Shah but merely a private individual like others. he satisfied with a life of proverty and resignation. Whospever consents let her marriage be renewed in the name of 'Abbas, son of Mohammad; and the contract written, and let any who are not willing he at once allowed to depart." the Munagim Bashi found deliverance from death. The lines of care at once disappeared from the Shah's face, and his pallor gave place to ruddiness. A chorus of praise of the consummate wisdom of our master Jamal-ud-din went up from the members of the Council.

The Shah, turning a radiant and smiling countenance towards the Mulla Bashi, inquired

astrologers should be ignorant of or unable to deal with this crisis, to wait on your Maiesty, in order to inform you and point out the measures necessary for averting the danger."

The Shah, radient with delight: "My lord, we have just been discussing this very matter; we are apprised of the impending occurrence; tell us, then, how to ward off the dauger."

Our master Jamal-ud-din : "During these days of ill omen, that is to say, until tifteen days shall ' have elapsed after the festival, your Majesty must relinquish the throne and sceptre, and make them over to a criminal deserving of death, you yourself disappearing from the sight of the people. In those circumstances that criminal being protempore actual monarch of Iran, the evil effects of the stellar influences will sfall on his head; after which, when the event has happened, and that criminal temporarily (in 'possession' of the throne and sceptre shall have sperished therefrom, "your Majesty will come forth from concealment, reascend throne, and reign in all prosperity and happiness. But it is essential that not a single person of the people of the land shall be aware

and experienced than himself in the science of the heavenly bodies.

The Shah accorded permission, but before the Munajjim Bashi got out, Agha Mubarak entered and announced: "Our master Jamal-uddin! craves the honour of audience of your Majesty."

The Shah: "Call him in." Then to the Munajim Bashi: "Remain a while where you are."

Our master Jamal-ud-din, having entered the apartment and duly paid his respects, sat down at a sign from the Shah, and spoke as follows: "May your Majesty be preserved from all danger! Although your servant has latterly been prevented by old age from attending at Court, and forced to elect retirement, still, as at the present season that is to say during the fifteen days succeeding Nawrox, there seems, from the conjunction of Mars, and Scorpio to be probability of of great catastrophe befalling your Majesty's person, I have, therefore, considered it my duty, lest the younger 1 Mayelana lamal-ul-din—A Shia divine. Oelebrated for

I Mawlana lamal-nl-lin A Shia divine. Celebrated for lerning and picty. Mowla-na, our lord or our master; syn. with Sovyid.

spared, and that he be questioned as to the remedial measures by which the catastrophe may be averted. If he fails to reply as required, then is he guilty and deserving of death. It is for your Mejesty to decide in the matter."

The Sh h, to the executioner: "Very well. Suspend the execution: leave him there, and retire." Tuen to the Munajjim Bashi: "Accursed wretch! instantly devise means of averting this calamity."

The unfortunate Munajim Bashi, in evil plight, knew no remedy against the occurrence, but in fear of death and mortal terror, he dared not avow this, and said: "May I be your ransom! The remedy is possible. Grant me an hour's respite that I may go and consult the Tables of Ulugh Beg, and return to communicate the result"

Now nothing was ever recorded in the Tables of Ulugli Beg about averting accidents of this sort, but the Munajjim Bashi wished, by this pretext, to gain time to have recourse to his preceptor, our hard and master, Jamal-ud-din, and consult him, knowing him to be more learned

of that news of ill omen, and, the incitation of the Mulla Bushi fanning the flame, his Majesty, falling into a towering passion, called out angrily to the Chief Eanuch: "Send a farrash at once to bring the Munajjim Bashi."

The Munajjim Bashi is brought in.

The Shab, seated knees akimbo, and regarding the Munejiim Bashi like an angry lion:
"Son of a burnt father! So you threaten me with calamity from the stars, and conceal the remedy! Exectioner!" In the twinkling of an eye the dreadful executioner appears, dagger in belt, cord in hand. The soul of the hapless Munajjim Bashi bounds, and he trembles like a leaf.) "Strike the head off this vile cur."

Sirdar Zuman Khan, though of the fraternity of the sword, was, nevertheless, a very kind-hearted man. Pirying the condition of the Munajjim Bashi, he stands up and says: "May I perish for you! After they have struck this cur's head off, of whom shall we inquire about the means of warding off the threatened calamity? Py the honour due to my grey beard, I, your, humble secvant, would urge that his life be

have frequently been fulfilled, but they themselves are unprincipled liurs. Let his Majesty summon him and demand the specific by means of which this impending cararophe may be averted, and if he excuses himself let his head be struck off."

It is evident that the Mulla Bashi had an old-standing grudge against the Munajjim Bashi. and seeing in the situation a fine opportunity for accomplishing his purpose, wished to burn his enemy's father and the whole body of astrologers. In sooth, however, let us not be un-The Munaijim Bashi must, on his side, just. have acted very foolishly, for why should he have imparted such alarming intelligence to the Shah, and so cause all this discussion, and bring destruction on himself! It seems that the Munajiim, Bashi, when afterwards questioned on this point replied: "I was afraid that if I were not the first to communicate this information to Shah it would be imparted by other astrologers, and the Shah would have thought me an ignoramus, and I would have been dismissed from my post."

Seemingly the Shah had become unfovourably lisposed towards the Munajjim Bashi on account

ascend the pulpits of the various mosques and proclaim therefrom that those traditions do not apply to the Safawi dynasty, for it descends from the family of the Prophet and of the Imams, and it is plain that the Imams (the peace of God be on them ! uttered those traditionary sayings concerning others, and not in reference to their own descendants. But now that his Majesty is in peril from the influences of the stars, my heart, from sorrow, is like a fish grilling in a frying-pan, and it appears to my limited comprehension that the accursed Chief Astrologer himself, who understands better than we do how to deal with this matter, has acted treasonably towards his Majesty in revealing the danger impending from the stars without disclosing the means of averting it. The question certainly suggests itself to one's mind-when he has shown the poison, why should be conceal the antidote and withdraw himself?

"The Prophet, on whom he God's blessings, said: All astrologers are liars. I take this saying to refer to their dispositions rather than to their knowledge, for the predictions of the wretches

whole of the Sunnis into the right path of the religion of the twelve Imams, so that now, through the grace of God and my sanctity, there are not more than five or six Sunnis to be found in all Persia. I am highly pleased, too, with the people of Persia in this respect, insomuch as at my mere requisition they forsook the ancient faith of their forefathers and submitted themselves to my guidance. So much so, that I was desirous of trying my hand on the Jews and Armenians, in view to turning them also to the Shi'ah faith, but some well-meaning persons thought it best not to undertake this, and as after all there are Jews and Armenians in every country, it matters not if a few remain in ours also. Further, in this land of Islam, in accordance with the perspicuous traditions, the possessor of the throne and crown is not considered entitled to that ultimate degree of obedience and reverence which, according to the learned Mujtahids, 1 is due only to the Imam, and the representatives of the Imam. I, however, wrote to the preschers in all the provinces, directing them to 1 Mujtahid - Doctor of Divinty and Law. Formerly a degree conferred by the colleges Judge of a religious court.

respect; and although the officers and men of the army have been kept in arrears of their pay, still, thank led! from the prevalence of peace and tranquillity and exceedingly low prices in Irah, they have not much felt the want of their pay. The skill and resource which your servant is endowed with are ample to enable him to discharge duties of this sort with honour and credit; but to avert the penetrating influence of the heavenly bodies, his intellect is of no avail."

It being now the Mulla Bashi's turn, he speaks as follows: "May the blessed Lord, for the honour of the nine Imams, protect the person of his sacred Majesty from all earthly and celestial misfortunes! The loyalty and fidelity of this suppliant for the perpetuity of the victorious Government, under the noble Safawi dynasty, transcend description. When I attained to the rank of Mulla Bashi, in the time of your Majesty's august father, half the people of Persia, nay, even balf the inhabitants of the capital, were Sunni By judicious exhortation in the first place and secondly by stern commination, I have led the

Miraz Yahya, the Mustawfi, speaks: "Forasmuch as this unworthy servant was brought up by the Wazir, is of the number of his relatives and has through the blessing of his existence attained his present rank, I accordingly altogether follow his excellent example and laudable principles in evincing loyalty and devotion, and make the following representation before the ground under your Majesty's auspicious feet. The pay of the forces and of the inferior officers is, by your Majesty's ? command and by my instrumentality, paid from the revenues of the provinces. When a deficit, as stated by the Wazir, occurred in the public treasury, I also was grieved on that account. So, whilst in order that the illustrious Government should not be discredired by stoppage of the salaries of G-vernment servants, the orders for payment of the salaries were duly signed and issued to the various provinces, I sent at the some time secret written orders to the governors of provinces to withhold payment of the sauries, unless receiving my separate orders in writing. By this device the public treasury has been replenished, and there is a vast difference in that

his troops, famished and dejected, were reduced to great straits, he saw no escape from his dilemma but to beat the drum of retreat and fly from Tabriz. By this strategy the kingdom of Iran was saved from the invasion of the foreign hordes. The destruction of the roads and bridges had proved so advantageous that even after the flight of Bakr Pasha the Persian Government considered it inadvisable to reconstruct them, or to re-establish the prosperity of the places I had caused to be laid waste, in order that foreign armies should be unable to invade the soil of Iran: and even up to the present time they remain in the same condition. By these means, whilst not a drop of blood of a single soldier of the sublime Government was shed, the whole of the victorious army was preserved safe against the fierce violence of our hostile neighbour. In affairs of this sort, then, the old mastiff of the glorious threshold is by no means without resource, but as regards resistance against the stars, his limited wisdom is unavailing to devise a remedy."

The Shah's terror increases.

father entrusted the command of the Persian forces to me. Although our troops were not less numerous than those of the Turks, I was nevertheless loth to expose the forces of the elect people' to the risk of destruction in encountering the hosts of perdition. I accordingly issued orders that, from the Turkish frontier to the further extremity of Azerbaijan, all the crops of the peasantry should be out, their cattle driven in, and all the roads and bridges along the route destroyed. So when Bakr Pasha crossed our frontier, whilst not seeing a single man of our army before him, wet he found the roads so destroyed and deserted that he was quite unable to move forward his artillery, which he was obliged to leave at the frontier. Pushing on with his cavalry and infantry, it was only after experiencing all sorts of difficulties and hardships that he succeeded in reaching Tabriz, and no matter in what direction he sent his cavalry in search of provisions, not a grain of wheat or barley, not a single cow, nor a sheep were they able to bring in. So after three days; during which

which every State official, on appointment to the government of a province, pays a sum of money proportionate to his means to the treasury by way of Pishkash! Moreover, whenever your Majesty honours a noble by visiting his house, the master of that house has to add presents of costly stuffs to his money offerings. By such expedients, now that it is the seventh year of your Majesty's reign, the public treasury is, thank God! well filled with money. As regards the administration of the business of the Ministry, therefore, your humble servant cannot be accused of any shortcoming; but in face of the prevailing influences of the stars I am powerless and bewildered?

Sirdar Zaman Khan next delivers himself as follows: "Although [it is known to you all] this servant has whitened his beard through devotion and assiduity in the service of the illustrious Government, still I may cite an instance: Ten years ago, when the Turkish forces, numbering nearly 70,000 men, under the leadership of Bakr Pasha and Marchi Oghli, were preparing to invide the soil of Iran, your Majesty's illustrious 1. Pichhash—Present.

a catastrophe, so that, after due consideration of the matter journay devise an expedient, and suggest an advisable course. This being a special council, you have my august permission to be seated, and proceed to deliberate on this affair."

These personages having obeyed the Shah's commands, his Majosty proceeds to inform them of the intelligence communicated by the Chief Astrologer, and asks their advice as to the best means of guarding his own person against this cetastrophe. All are struck with astonishment. Then, after a moment's silence, the Wazir Mirza Mohsin delivers his opinion in the following terms:—

devotion of this humble servant towards the illustrious Government are unquestionable. Your Majesty will, not doubt, recollect to what degree the treasury became deplenished in the time of your august father, owing to the incompetence and neglect of my predecessors in the Wixarat. From the day that this important function was entrusted to the vigilance of your servant, I organized measures for keeping the treasury replenished, in accordance with

one distraught; but after a few minutes he raised his head and said to Mirza Sadr-ud-din, "Very well you can go."

The Chief Astrologer bowed and retired, and the Shah remained alone in deep thought for half an hour, after which he turned to Agha Mubarak and said, "Send a farrash to summon to my presence Mirza Mohsin the Wazir, the Sirdar Mirza Zaman Khan, Mirza Yahya the Mustawfi, and Akhwand Samad the Chief Mullat.

The ennuch goes out and despatches a farrash, who brings the persons designated, who, after receiving permission to enter make their bows and await orders.

The Shah: "I bave summoned you to hold a consultation regarding the means of averting

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I Farrash—Lis. "spreader," post-classical intensive noun from the 'Arabic root farasha. One who spreads carpets, teck, mattresses, etc., and keeps them in order. In Persian establishments the farrashes are massengers, where, and domestic p lice to inflict punishments. Cf. my Lankuran p.1. m. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Mustawfi-Minister of finance or Chief Paymaetar and Auditor of Accounts.

<sup>3</sup> Akhwand-Dominie.

<sup>4.</sup> Mulla Bashi-Ar, Mawia. The Mullas are the religious teachers and pricate. It is a title after prefixed to names of learned man.

The Shah, signing to Salma Khatun to retire to the ladies' apartments, says to the Chief Eunuch "Tell him to come in."

The Munajjim Bashi, having entered the Snah's presence, and bowed respectfully—

The Shah: " What is it, Mirza?"

The Munajim Bashi: "May Heaven guard your Mejesty! It appears from the courses of the stars that, fifteen days after Nawroz, Mars will be in conjunction with Scorpio, and the first result of this malign conjunction will be that in an Eastern land—probably Iran—a great catastrophe will befall the reigning monarch. I have therefore considered it my duty, as the devoted well-wisher of this sublime Court, to give your Majesty timely warning of this aspect of affairs."

Now at that time the Shah was not, at most more than twenty-two years old, and it is well known how sweet, how dear, and how precious life is at that youthful age, more especially in the case of one enjoying the exalted position of a Soversign. The communication of the Chief Astrologer caused be youthful Shah extreme terror, so that he suddenly turned pale, and demeaned himself like

سراع وزينهانر

### THE STORY OF YUSUF SHAH, THE SADDLER

The remarkable incidents here narrated happened in the early years of the rule of the Safawid, when, on account of the occurrence of certain events Mohammad Shah Safawi had abdicated in favour of his son, Shah 'Abbas the First

The scene is laid in Qazwin, in the seventh year of the reign of Shah 'Abbas (A.D. 1592, or circa.) It is the beginning of "pring, three days after the Nowroz" and about three o'clock in the afternoon. Shah 'Abbas the First is sitting in the palace, enjoying the society of his beloved Salma Khatun.

Agha Mubarak the chief cunuch, raising the curtain, and bowing respectfully, announces: "Mirza<sup>2</sup>. Sadr-ud-din, the Marajjim<sup>3</sup> Bashi, solicits the honour of paying his respects to your Majesty on an urgent affair."

- 1 Qazwin-Qapital of Iraqi 'Ajam, founded by Snahpun
- 1 Nawroz Vernal equinox. Persian antional fete of the new year, of Zorozstrian origin.
- 2 Micro-From Amir Zadah. Prefixed to names it is a simple title of respect inquivalent to Mr.; after a mane it signifies a roy lappece; alone 'secretary.' Cf. my Langton p 31 n. 1.
- a Manarjim dashi- Chief astrologer rether than astronomer is moon) here.

divorced all his wives, and delivered up his realm to a heretic named Yusufi (not Yusuf as in this story), a saddler by profession who had given offence to the clergy by his rather too fearless expressions of opinions on matters religious, and his outspken diatribes on the existing evils of administration.

Having been proclaimed a ruler of Persia, and installed into the throne of royalty with great pomp. Yusufi reigned for three days with much vigour and ability, during which time he spoke and acted, in the words of this historian 'like the very devil.' When the period of danger was over, the heretical saddler was driven from the throne and Shah Abbas resumed sovereignty. (Vide also Syke's History of Persia Vol. II. p. 259).

Bouvat to form part of the well known series (Bibliotheque Oriental Elzerevienne) of Ernest Leroux (No. 81 of the series). Mard-i-Khasis (No. 3.) of the above list appeared with a Freuch translation by L. Bouvat under the title of VAvars in the Journal Asiatique of 1904. An English translation of the Alchemist (No. 6, accompanied by Persian text is under preparation.

#### A CRIFICISM.

This work is based on an historical incident and is not to be regarded as a mere fiction. It is recorded in the well known history of Persia entitled Alam Arri Abbasi, that Shah Abbas the Great (reg. 1587-1628 A. p. was obliged in the 7th year of his regin to abdicate his throne momentarily, under the stress of an imaginary danger with which an unlucky cojunction of stars threatened his life as the calculations of the Court Astrologer foretold. According to the advice of Mulla Jalal Yazdi the Astrologer Royal, the King renounced his throne,

and vocabulary by Messrs W. H. D. Haggard and le Strange in 1882, and was translated into French by M. Cilliere from the original Furki under the title of Deux Comedies Turques in 1888, and into German by A. Wahrmand in the well known Reclam series.

The Persian texts of, 'The Bear' (No 2), 'the Pleaders' (No. 4) and 'the Sorcerer' (No. 5), have been published with English translations, by Mr. Rogers under the title of 'Three Persian Plays.'

Professor Barbier de Meynard has published the original Turki text along with a French translation of 'the Bear' under the title of "L'Ours et le Voleurs" in the Recueil de textes et traductions' (Paris 1889.)

'The Pleaders' has also appeared in a French garb as forming part of the above-mentioned "Deux Comedies Turques" by Cilliere, while the Sorcerer was done into French from the Turki text by Lucien

4. The Pleaders of the Court, in three acts.

5. Monsieur Jourdan, the Botanist, and Mast Mast Mali Shah, the reputed Sorcerer, in four acts.

6. Mulla Ibrahim Khalil, the Alchemist in four acts.

حكايت ملا ابرايم خليل كيميا كر

And the present work entitled :-

مکایت یوسف شا ، سراج و فریفتن ایل قز رین .7 ستارگان اسانی را -

The Story of Yusuf Shab, which comes between the fourth and fifth Play, and is written partly in narrative, partly in dramatic form.

The Persian text of the first of the above Plays was edited with an English translation and notes,

### INTRODUCTION.

Mirza Fath Ali Akhwand Zadah, (Russian form Akhundov), who was a Military Officer of Tartar origin in the Russian Army at Tiflis, wrote a series of six comedies in the Azari dialect of the Turki language, as well as a satirical novel about the year 1858. These were subsequently translated into Modern Persian by Mirze Jafar of Qaracha Dagh. These were published in a collected form at Teheran in 1874, and consist of the following six Plays:—

1. The Wazir of the Khan of Lankuran, in four acts,

سرگذشت و زبرخان للكران

2. The Thief-teling Bear, in three acts.

حكايت خرس قولدو رباسان (درد انكن)

3. The Miser, in three acts.

سرگانشس مرد خسیس

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lithograph editions of Teheran and Madras. The original Turki text which was published by Lucien. Bouvat along with a French translation in the Journal Asiatique of 1903 (Dixième serie, Tome I) has been of great service to me in throwing light on many of the obscure and doubtful points in connection with the fixing up of the text accurately a well as rendering the sense into proper Western phraseology.

LAHORE:

K. M. MAITRA.

July 1920.

### PREFACE.

The story of Yusuf Shah, with which ends the collection of the comedies of Mirza Fath Ali Akhwandzada differs materially from the rest, both as regards the manner of the treatment of its subject matter, and the style employed by its author. In the comedies Mirza Fath Ali has pressed into his service a language which is at once free and colloanial, one that is racy of the soil, such as can still be heard spoken in the streets of Tabriz and Tiffis. this story, however, he gives a curious mixture of a style that is on the one hand neither strictly classical nor purely colloquial on the other, but a happy blending of both. It is this feature of the work which will appeal to the Indian students of Persian literature especially, in as much as the study of a work like this would be more interesting than one written in the severely classical style and more profitable than one couched only in conversational language. But it is precisely this aspect of the thing that renders the task of a translator pretty difficult, especially when we take into consideration the unsatisfactory character of the text of the work as given to us in the

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